

SECTION II
NAVIGATION PUBLICATIONS

NM 31/00

USCG LIGHT LIST VOLUMES I - VII
CORRECTIONS

VOLUME II	Ed 2000	NEW EDITION
(NIMA)		31/00

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 124	7 Ed 1997	LAST NM 19/00
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Page 43—Lines 53 to 55/R; read:

The channel leads between lighted buoys, and the fairway is marked by Buoy No. 1, moored 0.2 mile NE of Cabeça de Negro reef. The channel has a least depth of 8.7m with an average width of 90m, sand and mud bottom.

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Page 44—Line 26/L; read:

Pilots meet incoming vessels in the vicinity of 5°44.8'S, 35°10.5'W.

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Page 44—Lines 33 to 43/L; read:

Anchorage.—There are two outer anchorages. One anchorage area (5°45.2'S., 35°10.5'W.) is designated for vessels awaiting pilots or berth. This anchorage is also used by vessels in transit, but requires a 24-hour advance request for approval by the Port Captain.

The quarantine anchorage area lies 0.5 mile ESE of Forte dos Reis Magos.

Vessels are prohibited to anchor S of the designated area where submarine cables exist in the vicinity of Praia do Meio.

(BA NM 24/00) 31/00

PUB 191	8 Ed 1996	LAST NM 30/00
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Page 54—Lines 38 to 47/L; read:
too difficult to negotiate.

Regulations.—The IMO has issued recommendations for navigation within the Race of Alderney (see paragraph 4.1).

An area encompassing most of the Channel Islands has been designated an Inshore Traffic Zone, and may best be seen on the chart. For further information, see paragraph 4.1.

See Pub. 140, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea for rules pertaining to vessels in French waters.

Caution.—Due to the very large range of tide in this area, islands, islets, and rocks have a marked difference in appearance at high and low water.

Local magnetic anomalies and abnormal variation can be expected within an area

(Fr SD C 2.2) 31/00

Page 54—Lines 2 to 23/R; read:

reefs are higher and closer together. The plateau

encompasses about 130 square miles and its center lies about 12 miles S of Jersey. The principal dangers lying in the vicinity of the plateau are marked by lighted beacons and lighted buoys.

Maitresse Ile (48°58'N., 2°04'W.), 15m high, is the tallest rock of the group. Several stone cottages stand on this rock and a flagstaff is situated near the N end next to an emergency helicopter landing site. A beacon tower stands on a group of drying rocks close NE of this rock.

Les Maisons (48°59'N., 2°10'W.), lying about 4.5 miles W of Maitresse Ile, are three remarkable, steep, above-water rocks. A beacon tower stands on one of the rocks.

Brisants du Sud, with depths of less than 2m, lie about 6 miles SW of Les Maisons. Brisants du Nord-Ouest, with a least depth of 0.2m, lies 5 miles W of Les Maisons.

A wide berth should be given to the W side of the plateau as the sea breaks along the line between the lighted buoys marking this edge.

Le Four, a rock which dries 5.5m, lies about 5.5 miles SW of Maitresse Ile.

Les Sauvages (48°54'N., 2°01'W.), a detached rocky shoal, has a least depth of 1.8m. It lies close off the S side of the plateau and is marked by a lighted buoy moored close SE.

Basse Nord du Plomb (48°52'N., 2°02'W.), an isolated shoal with a depth of 9.7m, lies about 1.8 miles SSW of Les Sauvages and is the outermost danger in this vicinity.

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Page 54—Lines 26 to 30/R; read:

which dry 2.1m. A lighted buoy is moored close ESE of the E most rocks, about 7.5 miles E of Maitresse Ile.

Caux des Minquiers (49°00'N., 2°00'W.), a large group of drying and below-water rocks, forms the NE part of the plateau. Basse Nord-Est des Caux, with a depth of 1.2m, is the NE most danger of this group. It is marked close NNE by NE Minquiers lighted buoy, moored about 6 miles ENE of Maitresse Ile. A shoal, with a depth of 5.9m, lies about 0.4 mile NE of the lighted buoy.

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Page 54—Lines 55 to 56/R; read:

the group, is the principal and largest islet. Numerous pleasure craft may be encountered in the vicinity of the islet during the summer. A main light is shown from a square tower, 19m high, standing on the SE end of this islet.

A conspicuous former signal station (white building with a black flagstaff) is situated on an elevation near the NW end of the islet. Le Pignon lighted beacon, 20m high, stands on a drying rock,

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Page 55—Lines 1 to 2/L; strike out.

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Page 55—Lines 11 to 53/L; read:

3.34 La Catheue (49°07'N., 1°47'W.), a drying rock,

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lies near the middle of Banc de le Catheue and is marked on the SE side by a lighted buoy. The bank consists of a chain of sandbanks extending about 5 miles NNW with its S end located about 5.7 miles NNW of Pointe du Roc.

Roche d'Agon, an extensive group of above-water and drying rocks, extends up to about 3 miles seaward from the coast.

Le Ronquet (49°00'N., 1°37'W.), the highest rock in the group, is surmounted by a lighted beacon tower.

Basse Le Marie (49°02'N., 1°48'W.), about 9.5 miles N of Grand Ile Chausey, is a rocky ledge which dries 1.5m. A lighted buoy is moored close SW of the ledge and a buoy (special) is moored about 0.6 mile ENE of it.

Chaussee des Boeufs (49°07'N., 1°47'W.) is a group of rocky ledges, some drying, lying 4.5 miles N of Basse Le Marie. Le Boeuf, the highest rock, is marked by a beacon tower. Dangerous wrecks (positions doubtful) have been reported to lie about 2.5 miles SW and 0.8 mile S of this beacon.

Basse Jourdan, a rock with a least depth of 0.2m, lies about 1.6 miles ENE of Le Boeuf at the E end of Chaussee des Boeufs. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.5 mile E of this shoal.

Le Senequet (49°05'N., 1°40'W.), a drying rock, lies near the W edge of a rocky ledge which extends up to about 3.5 miles from the coast. A main light is shown from a tower, 26m high, standing on this rock.

Dangerous shoals extend up to about 1 mile W and NW of the light and are marked by a buoy.

Les Nattes, a group of drying rocks, lies 2.5 mile SW of Le Senequet Light and is marked by a buoy. The entire area between this group and the light is encumbered with rocks on which the sea breaks during strong W winds.

Les Dirouilles (49°18'N., 2°02'W.) lies 4 miles N of the NE end of Jersey. This area of foul ground consists of numerous detached rocks and, with the exception of four small rocks in the SW part, covers at HW. Les Burons, two conical rocks about 3m high, are the tallest rocks in the group.

Les Ecrehou (49°17'N., 1°56'W.), lying close E of Les Dirouilles, is an area of reefs with its central part composed of many islets and numerous rocks connected by drying sand banks.

Maitre Ile (49°17'N., 1°56'W.), 7.6m high, is the largest islet of the group. A beacon stands on the summit of this islet. Marmotier, a craggy islet, lies 0.4 mile N of Maitre Ile and is surmounted by a group of buildings. L'Ecreviere, a rock which dries 9.4m, lies about 0.8 mile E of Maitre Ile.

Ecreviere Bank extends about 2 miles SE from l'Ecreviere; the seas are very rough over this bank when the tidal current is against the wind. A lighted buoy is moored close SE of the SE end of the bank. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 14m, gravel, about 1.5 miles SSE of Maitre Ile and W of the S end of the bank.

Basses de Taillepie and Bancs Feles lie about midway between Les Ecrehou and the French coast. Basses de Taillepie lies with its N end located 2.8 miles NE of Maitre Ile. This reef extends about 2.7 miles SE and in its N part has one rocky

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Page 55—Lines 2 to 5/R; read:

drying and below-water rocks, lies about 5 miles NNE of Maitre Ile and 3.5 miles W of Cap de Carteret. The group is marked on the W side by a lighted buoy. A small area lying close E of this lighted buoy

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Page 55—Lines 8 to 19/R; read:

3.35 The coast between Pointe du Roc and Le Senequet, 15 miles N, is fringed by a bank, which dries up to 3.5 miles offshore in places, and is fronted by dangers extending up to about 6 miles seaward.

Pointe d'Agon (49°00'N., 1°35'W.) is located 10 miles N of Pointe du Roc. A light is shown from a tower on a dwelling, 12m high, standing on this point.

Havre de Regneville, a drying harbor, is entered close E of Pointe d'Argon and is used by small craft. Local knowledge is required for entry.

The spire of the belfry at Blainville, standing inland 4 miles N of Pointe d'Agon, is conspicuous.

Cap de Carteret (49°22'N., 1°48'W.) is a dark headland which terminates in a rocky cliff. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 18m high, standing on this cape.

A signal station is situated near the light and a conspicuous house stands 0.7 mile E of it. A large conspicuous white building with a gray roof stands near the beach, 1.4 miles ESE of the light.

Havre de Carteret, a small harbor, lies 1 mile E of Cap de Carteret. It is used by local fishing vessels and pleasure craft.

Portbail, a small drying harbor, lies 4.7 miles SE of Cap de Carteret. It is used by small craft and yachts. A conspicuous water tower stands close N of the entrance.

3.36 Passage de la Deroute (49°15'N., 1°50'W.) and **Deroute de Terrez** (48°54'N., 1°38'W.), two channels, lead from the Race of Alderney (Raz Blanchard) to S of

(Fr SD C 2.2)

31/00

Page 55—Lines 34 to 35/R; read:

Passage de la

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Page 33—Line 13/L; read:

length and fishing vessels over 45.5m in length. It is recommended for all vessels without local

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